



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

No. II.

WATERPROOF BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. WILLIAM KEY, 111 London Wall, for his Method of Constructing Waterproof Boots and Shoes.

111 London Wall,

SIR,

12th March, 1840.

HAVING, by an improvement in the solution of caoutchouc, succeeded in producing a waterproof boot and shoe, by applying it to the preparation of leather, I am desirous to submit the process to the Society of Arts, to obtain their valuable opinion and approbation on its suitability for that purpose.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

W. A. GRAHAM, Esq.

WILLIAM KEY.

Secretary, &c. &c.

The leather is made waterproof by applying to one or both sides, according to the part of the shoe for which it is required, a solution of caoutchouc in turpentine and linseed oil. The upper leather is lined to any required height with chamois-leather coated on one side with the solution, and is sewed, together with its lining, to the welt and inside sole. The under side of this sole, the

welt and the stitches, are then saturated with the solution, and a middle sole, coated on both sides, is put on, in lieu of the *offal* or filling of refuse-leather which is usually employed. The whole is then covered with the under sole coated on the inside.